

month; it was on a Wednesday; there were plenty of people in the room, but I cannot say how many. There were two of us in the window; I don't know how many more as I did not count them. There are not any more rooms to the left; I suppose she wanted to go to the yard away. I did not take this matter over to anybody except the solicitor for the defence. I swear I did not speak to anybody about it except to Mr. Webber. I mean I did not tell anybody what I was going to say when I got here.

Private Marsh—I am a private in the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment. I occupy No. 7 room in Murray barracks; the window looks into the back of the barracks. I have seen the prosecutrix in the room leading from the Church to Head-Quarter House. She had a white apron on once, and afterwards a black dress. I have noticed her by the manner in which she has gone on; by waving her handkerchief to the men standing on the veranda. I have seen her waving her hand to us, and have seen her on two occasions kiss her hand, walking very slowly. I remember the 5th of this month. I went out at 1.30 towards the Race-course. About five of us went to Happy Valley, and we all came back together; prisoner was with us. I saw that lady (prosecutrix) pass; she was looking round and was walking rather slow; she must have passed the prisoner about four feet away; it was about half past three. I went on in front of prisoner and met another man. I have seen her walk all round the barracks. I did not see her do anything but turn round.

By Mr. Wotton—I can swear the time was right, and that the clock was going. I saw the pendulum was going; it was not a very common clock. Prosecutrix had a large dog with her. The first time I ever saw her was about 9 in the morning; then I saw her about 5 in the evening. I saw her pass on another occasion about 11.30 a.m.; the dog was with her. The prisoner was not drunk although he had had a drink; he was a little worse for liquor. Coming back from Happy Valley, he began to show some signs of being drunk. We bought a bottle of rum in Happy Valley and five of us drank it. I lost my good conduct badge by doing this kind of thing last September. I lost the badge through drink. We all had drink before going to Happy Valley. I was not so drunk as the others. The sentry at the Barracks did not report us. My character is good, except for two cases of drunkenness.

By His Worship—Prosecutrix when she passed was going towards Happy Valley. Privates Tolly, E. Jones, and J. Chamberlain were also called and examined by Mr. Webber. Their evidence was to the effect that on the day the alleged offence was committed, five soldiers, including defendant, went down to the Race-course, where they drank a bottle of rum; defendant was the worse for drink; some of the soldiers saw the complainant, and had seen her previously at the Barracks kissing her hand to the soldiers.

His Worship asked Mr. Webber if he proposed calling any more witnesses, and was answered in the negative. Mr. Wotton was anxious that the case should proceed, but the Magistrate adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the general managers on Friday, the 23rd inst.:

We have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1887, and showing a balance at credit of profit and loss of \$21,018.88. It is proposed to deal with this amount as follows, viz:

To place to reserve fund \$10,000.00

To write off buoys and moorings 500.00

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent 10,500.00

\$21,000.00

leaving a balance of \$18.58 to be carried forward to new account.

The steamship *Esmeralda*, with the approval of the consulting committee, was sold in August last.

In accordance with resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting held on 21st September, the capital of the company was reduced to \$175,000.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, C. P. Chater, and J. S. Moses having retired, it will be necessary to elect a fresh committee, and shareholders are invited to nominate gentlemen for this purpose.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by Messrs. F. Henderson (acting for Mr. Thor. Arnold) and J. H. Cox. Messrs. Arnold and Cox are recommended for re-election.

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1888.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Value of Company's steamers, *Diamante* and *Zafiro* \$185,000.00

Value of buoys and moorings at Amoy and Hongkong 1,063.59

Value of coals and stores on board 571.40

Premium value of unexpired policies 11,447.41

Freight outstanding at Hongkong 35,172.11

Due from Manila agents 3,365.93

Due from Amoy agents 4,867.41

Sundry debtors 1,299.40

\$243,189.05

Capital, 3,500 shares at \$50 per share \$175,000.00

Overdraft at bankers 15,751.62

Sundry creditors 17,901.23

Marine Insurance account 800.00

Due to general managers 12,717.61

Balance of profit and loss account 21,188.00

\$243,189.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 1887.

Balance from last account \$18,594.69

Amount written off as depreciation and loss 116,405.31

Amount of estimated loss on claim on estate of Pelee, Hubbell & Co. 1,420.55

Interest account 5,297.37

Charges, (including legal expenses) 1,005.78

reduction of capital 200.40

Auditors' fees 235.01

Maintenance of buoys and moorings 3,500.00

Allowance to general managers for office expenses 21,188.00

\$207,767.79

Amount written off capital account as per resolution passed at extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held 21st September, 1887, and confirmed at meeting held 8th October, 1887 \$175,000.00

Profit on working accounts 31,479.70

Profit on exchange 279.50

Allowance from general managers 1,000.00

\$207,767.79

THE VICEROY OF CANTON ON CHINESE CONSULS.

The following interesting memorial to the Throne from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, advocating the establishment of Consulates abroad for the protection of Chinese subjects, is translated from the *Shih-Pao*:—

Chang Chih Tung, Governor-General of the Two Kuangs, submits a memorial giving the results of the investigations into the condition of the Chinese in the British, Spanish, and Dutch colonies, and recommending a proposal for the establishment of a Consulate-General at Manila, with a view of affording protection to Chinese subjects; also submitting certain plans for raising the funds to carry out the proposed undertaking.

In March, 1886, the memorialist, together with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, submitted a memorial with reference to a plan to raise funds at the different foreign ports where Chinese are congregated, for the purpose of constructing ships-of-war, to protect our subjects abroad. The memorialists also recommended the appointment of Colonel Wang Jung-ho and Expectant Prefect Yu Chun Hien as a commission to visit the various islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, to make careful investigations into the condition of the Chinese Consulates, and raising funds for war and construction.

This memorial was referred by Imperial Rescript to the Taung-li Yamen, who thereupon telegraphed the Chinese Minister appointed to the Courts of England Spain, and Holland, directing him to inform the respective Foreign Offices of these countries of the Chinese Government's proposal to send an investigation commission.

In August, 1886, this commission left Canton, and visited the different ports along their way, sending back reports and observations from time to time. After about a year's absence they returned to Canton in September, 1887, when the memorialist carefully gleaned from them the following information regarding the expediency of establishing Chinese Consulates in the various ports visited.

The Commissioners visited altogether over twenty ports. They first went to Manila, which is a Spanish possession. They next visited Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Yang Kiang (Rangoon), all British possessions. They then proceeded to Jih-li, San Tiao-lung, and Siki-mi (all Dutch Colonies). After that, they went to Australia, where they visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Queensland, and the cities in their vicinity.

At Manila the Chinese community complained bitterly of the wrongs they received at the hands of the Spaniards. They earnestly entreated for the appointment of Consuls to protect them, volunteering to defray the expenses of such an undertaking. The Chinese there number over 50,000, and are carrying on a most thriving business notwithstanding the great wrongs inflicted on them. Some of them are actually murdered out of personal hatred or jealousy; others have their dwellings burned and plundered. In all of these cases, the civil and military authorities sent to investigate the affair evince the most flagrant partiality, and connive at the guilt of the criminals. In addition to these wrongs, the most extortionate taxes are levied on them, in direct violation of treaty stipulations. Their wrongs becoming at last unbearable, the Chinese were about to address a petition to the Government of Spain, setting forth their grievances and praying for redress. Thereupon the Spaniards united to expel them from the island, and only desisted from carrying out the extreme portion of the plan on the investigation commission. Under this state of things the establishment of a Consulate-General at Manila is imperative. Additional Consulates or Consular Agencies may be established in other parts of the island, as the Consul-General may deem expedient or necessary.

Upon their arrival at Singapore, the Commission went, together with Chinese Consul Tso Ping-lung, to call upon the Governor, from whom they received every civility. The Chinese population in this island numbers 150,000 men, and they are the richest among the merchants. Aside from the government buildings and premises, four-fifths of all real estates are owned by the Chinese; the remaining fifth being owned by Europeans. Every year large numbers of Chinese labourers arrive at or leave the island, and a Registrar-General was appointed to oversee their movements. The files of the Registrar-General, however, are not made known to the Chinese Consul, and no joint supervision over Chinese emigration is exercised. In consequence, many deceptions and irregularities are practised by the labour companies, and the Chinese Consul is powerless to prevent them. What is desirable is that the Chinese Consul be allowed the privilege of investigation, and to use his power for the prevention of irregularities.

At Malacca and Penang, which are near to Singapore, there are large numbers of Chinese pursuing a thriving business. At Penak and Singapore the Chinese labourers, who are principally employed in tin mining, and who number over 100,000 men, are quite well protected. Several of the Chinese here have amassed fortunes of millions, and they still retain the costumes of their native country. At Penang, where the Chinese are a most enterprising body of men, it is desirable to appoint a Vice-Consul, who will act in concert with the Consul at Singapore. At Yang Kiang (Rangoon), in British Burmah there are over 30,000 Chinese, who have established many business companies. Rice is the principal product here, covered in hides and (precious) stones, and new in importance. A Consulate should be established here, for the maintenance of commercial relations and for the regulation of frontier matters.

At Jili the Chinese labourers number over 10,000 men, most of whom came from Swatow and its vicinity. These emigrants go first to Singapore, or Penang, where they are carefully examined by English officials, and if they are found to be voluntarily desirous for work, an agreement in Chinese is drawn up with them, and they are sent to Jili to work. Their chief occupation is the planting and curing of tobacco, and the shirky and industrious among them can manage to earn up over \$200 a year; while others, who are less diligent, will not earn sufficient to support life. Gambling is encouraged by the head labourers, and those who lose and are unable to pay their debts are compelled to work for another year. In this way many are detained from returning home, year after year. The laws of the Dutch Colonial Government provide that when Chinese labourers are guilty of any offence, their employers shall not chastise them privately, but send them to be dealt with by the proper authorities. A limit of three years is also fixed as the period a Chinese labourer should be employed; after which time, no matter whether or not he owes debts, he shall be discharged, and his passage money be furnished him, to enable him to return home. Notwithstanding the existence of this law, no mention of it whatever is made in the Chinese contract, and employers are at liberty to maltreat the Chinese with impunity. Upon these wrongs being reported to the Dutch authorities by the investigation commission, a promise was obtained to have a more satisfactory state of things inaugurated. A Vice-Consul ought to be appointed to this place for the purpose of affording protection. At Batavia, where the population exceeds 1,000,000 Chinese upon whom the most extortionate taxes

are levied. Gambling is most rife here, and many are forced to become naturalized as Dutch subjects.

In the cities of Po-Ko-nei and Win-Ting-nei, which are in the vicinity of Batavia, many Chinese are found. And in San Pao-lung, Su-lau, Mai Li-fan, Si Li-mi, etc., which are all Dutch possessions, over 200,000 Chinese are congregated. These are most outrageously treated by the Dutch authorities, and when the commission visited them, they all with one impulse poured forth their wrongs. If our Government is not interested in these people, the place should be regarded as second in importance to Manila alone, and a Consul-General should be appointed. He should take charge also of the Chinese in San Pao-lung and the adjacent places. And if Consuls and Vice-Consuls need be further appointed, the Consul-General can recommend the necessary appointments, just as in the case of Manila.

In Australia the commission visited Port Darwin, Sydney, Melbourne, Warragatta, Beechworth, Benella, Newcastle, etc., all of which are on or near to the sea. At Port Darwin there is a Chinese population of over 3,000, and at Sydney and its vicinity the Chinese number over 10,000. The commission also visited Brisbane, the capital city of Queensland, Townsville, Port Douglas, and Cooktown. In each of these places there is a Chinese population ranging from several hundreds to several thousands. The island of Australia, which is a dependency of England, is one of the five great continents, of vast extent in area, and possessing the richest natural products. Minerals of all kinds are found there, and large numbers of Chinese emigrate thither to engage in mining and other occupations. But the British Colonial Government has been endeavouring to stop this emigration, and for the purpose they enacted a law assessing a heavy tax upon every Chinese subject who lands upon the island, the tax ranging from £10 to £50. A Consulate-General should be established in Australia, and Sydney should be chosen as the port for the location of the Consulate. This Consul-General should have charge of the Chinese in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, the various places in Queensland and New Zealand. As to the Consular Agencies to be established in other parts of the island, they may be appointed from among the Chinese merchants, without incurring any extra expense.

The above was the information gathered from the commission by the memorialist, regarding the condition of the Chinese in the different ports, and the necessity of appointing Consular representatives. The memorialist also learned that the commission travelled over a distance of over 50,000 li, and where they went they received the most hearty and enthusiastic reception from their nationals, all of whom earnestly prayed that measures for their protection might be speedily adopted. The number of Chinese subjects at present trading or working in foreign lands does not fall short of several millions, and in some parts the emigration is increasing, and our merchants are thriving. The advancing prosperity of our people has attracted the attention of the various foreign governments, and their jealousy has been aroused. The Dutch authorities have been endeavouring to expel the Chinese from their colonies, and collisions between the Chinese and natives are becoming more frequent and more serious. If measures are not adapted to render the residence of our citizens abroad more secure and peaceful, they will all flock home, and what will become of this surplus population scattered along our coast? The question of affording efficient protection to our subjects abroad is, therefore, one that demands our immediate attention and solicitude.

Wherever the Chinese commissioners visited they were received with courtesy by the officials of the various foreign governments. But more especially did the English officials manifest their friendship and good-will, and they received with gladness our proposition to appoint Chinese Consular representatives to protect our people in their various possessions. They advised our commissioners to have this measure carried out with promptitude in order that our citizens abroad may be protected. The Spanish and Dutch authorities likewise could not refuse our request to have our consular representatives appointed to their colonies.

Manila being nearest to China, and our people there being in greater need of protection than elsewhere, a Consul-General should be appointed there as the first step. The memorialist has consulted by telegraph with Minister Chang Yin Yuan, regarding the appointment of Wang Jung-ho as the Chinese Consul-General at Manila. This officer is selected because he is a native of Fukien, and as the majority of the Chinese in Manila are Fukien men he will be able to command their respect and confidence, besides, he is a man of tried experience, and well versed in foreign affairs. He is one of the investigating commission, had proceeded to Manila, and studied clearly the condition and needs of the Chinese there.

The memorialist in reply received a despatch from Minister Chang Yin Yuan, in which he stated that he had communicated the matter to the foreign office of the Spanish Government, and they had assented to our proposed undertaking. But their Colonial office objected to the carrying out of the scheme, and consequently it has been held in abeyance. The memorialist would observe that in conformity with the provisions of international law, whenever a state is privileged to accredit a diplomatic representative to the court of another independent state, she can also send Consular officers to the different parts of the same state. Cuba is likewise a dependency of Spain, but China established her Consulate there years ago, and why should she not appoint a Consul to Manila? The Taung-li Yamen, through their representative to the Court of Spain, should urge upon that government to accredit our request, and issue the necessary instructions to the Colonial Government at Manila to receive the Chinese Consul-General representative. After the Consul-General at Manila has been formally established, other Consular officers should be appointed to the different parts of the island as may be needed. In the English and Dutch colonies, wherever the Chinese are unjustly treated and illegal taxes are levied on them, Consular representatives should be appointed as circumstances may require.

The island of Borneo, as soon as full investigations have been made, the memorialist will consult with the Minister of Holland, as to what ought to be done. In the matter of salary for the Consul-General and his staff, the memorialist had already requested that it be paid out of the government funds. On the 12th of the 6th moon of this year, he received a communication from the Taung-li Yamen, directing him to attend to the supplying of funds for the expenses of the proposed Consulate-General. The memorialist finds that to the port of Manila the Chinese merchants are both willing and able to support a Consular officer, and that for the first year only will be necessary for the government to advance any funds, and this will be repaid at the end of the year out of the fees collected. From the second year onwards no demand need be made on the national funds, but all the working expenses of the Consulate, including the salaries of the officers, will be defrayed out of the fees. Should there be a surplus balance of the fees, it can be reserved as a spare fund for the construction of warships, to be specially used for the protection of our subjects abroad.

A literary college should also be established in Manila, and all the necessary books and classics be provided for the same, the funds for such an institution to be subscribed by the merchants. The Consul-General should be the President of the College, and he should select a corps of competent professors, who will instruct our young men in the doctrines of our national sage, the ethics of China, the principles of the five relations, etc.

The memorialist estimates that the fees to be annually derived from registration, the issue of invoices, etc., will amount to a considerable sum, which, besides defraying all the expenses of the Consulate, will leave a surplus balance. But should the fees prove inadequate to meet the deficit by subscription among the merchants, upon whom official titles will be bestowed.

All the foregoing facts and propositions the memorialist, besides communicating to the Taung-li Yamen, and the Minister of the Northern Sui-board, begs to reverentially submit to the consideration of Her Majesty the Empress and His Majesty the Emperor.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph H. Holmes, of Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

To-day's Advertisements.

ALLE DEUTSCHEN.

WERDEN herzlichst gebeten sich an der Morgen, Sonnabend & Nachmittags, stattfindenden Begräbnisse der verstorbenen Herrn Kapitän Cochius zu betheiligen.

Der Leichenzug, welcher das Berliner Findelhaus um 4 Uhr Nachmittags verlassen soll, wird beim Clock Tower ungefähr 4½ Uhr Nachmittags ankommen.

DER KAISERLICHE KONSUL a. i. Budler.

Hongkong, Freitag, den 16ten März 1888.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"EUPHRATES,"

Captain Edwards, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

Captain O. Pohle, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain W. von Schuckmann, will leave for the above Ports on or about the 22nd instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, HOSION, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain O. Pohle, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA, SUEZ, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, and will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 15th inst. 1888. (Passes) are not to be sent as board, they must be left at the AGENT'S OFFICE.

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

To-day's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 16th March, 1888.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Lessee & Manager, Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

After an uninterrupted tour of the Australian Colonies extending over Thirteen Months,

HAMILTON'S MUSICAL BOUQUET AND COMEDY COMPANY

will have the honour of making their FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG, TO-MORROW, the 17th March, 1888.

The curtain will rise punctually at 9 P.M. on the charming Comedietta in One Act, entitled:—

"RUTH'S ROMANCE."

Captain George Wilson, Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON, Jack Dwyer, Mr. E. B. MARSHALL, AND RUTH (with Song), Miss MAGGIE FORD.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

Overture, "The Wishing Cap," Miss ANNIE BRANDT.

Ballad, "The Wishing Cap," Miss ANNIE BRANDT.

Made Impression (with Song), "I say, Caddy," Miss MAGGIE FORD.

Pianoforte Selection, "Raddogore," Mr. E. B. MARSHALL.

Ballad, "The Wishing Cap," Miss ANNIE BRANDT.

Series-Comic Song, "The Flower Girl," Miss MAGGIE FORD.

Ballad, "The Wishing Cap," Miss ANNIE BRANDT.

Pianoforte Selection, "The Wishing Cap," Miss ANNIE BRANDT.

Transformation Dance, of all nations, Miss MAGGIE FORD.

INCLUDING IRISH JIG, SAILOR'S HORNSPIPE AND HIGHLAND FLING.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH THE COMIC DRAMA IN ONE ACT, ENTITLED:—

"NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING."

Tom Dibles, Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON, Henry Collier, Mr. E. B. MARSHALL, Charley, Miss ANNIE BRANDT, AND NAN, Miss MAGGIE FORD.

(As played by her upwards of 1,000 times throughout the Australian Colonies)

that two American ladies have been delivering lectures at the Kiangsu and Kiangsi universities on the improvement of female morality, and the importance of temperance. Only women were allowed to be present and the speeches were interpreted by girls. About 200-300 women attended. We think that the American ladies would be very much better employed lecturing in our country. There is plenty room for improvement in these matters in the United States.

there is a demand for additional tonnage or else it would not be put forth. It is, however, important to note that in the vessels now building a larger percentage than ever before is of steel, and all the latest improvements in engines and equipments are being adopted. The result is that the new vessels will be greatly the superior of the older ones as regards material, construction, and appointments, all tending toward economy in management. Practically the effect of this will be to displace the same number of vessels now afloat and not, as it would appear, to augment greatly the number seeking employment. Progress in this respect cannot be stopped. It is the endeavor, as far at least as steamers are concerned, to obtain as economical a vessel as possible. This has been doubt done much to give the increased activity spoken of by British shipyards. And it is probable this will continue for some time to come without adding much annually to the tonnage already afloat beyond the number of losses and retirement of vessels each year from service.

A MEMORIAL from the Viceroy of Kuangtung and Kuangsi and the Governor of Canton, proposing certain changes in the military affairs in Hainan, is published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 15th and 16th February. The island, the memorial says, stands in an isolated position, and its proximity to Tongking makes it a place of importance from a military point of view. The requirements of coast defence and the control of the aborigines alike call for the presence of troops. Hitherto the want has been supplied by enlisting "braves" but this step has proved too expensive, and is at the best merely a temporary expedient. The regular troops in Hainan number 4,999 men, distributed in seven regiments and stationed at different points in the island. It is now proposed to select 250 men out of each regiment and form therewith a picked body of drilled troops, numbering 1,750 in all. The island's navy is composed of seven war junks, five of which are to be properly fitted up and stationed, two at Tanchow, two at Hoihow, and one at Haian. They will be assigned a complement of 250 picked men. The land and naval forces will draw Tls. 3 per man a month, and each vessel will have two quarter-masters, receiving respectively Tls. 6 and Tls. 4.5 a month. Other petty officers will receive Tls. 9 a month, and in no instance will deductions be allowed. Commissioned officers, of whom there will be seven, are to draw a monthly salary of Tls. 100 a month irrespective of their rank. The Brigade-General at Kiungchow is to be at the head of the force, with a salary of Tls. 200 a month. The remainder of the existing regular army will continue to perform their old duties as garrison troops on their old scale of pay. The annual cost of the new arrangement will be Tls. 88,848. From this, however, has to be deducted the sum of Tls. 38,500, which represents the pay and allowances at present drawn by the men who are to be taken from the regular army to form the new force. This leaves a net expenditure of over Tls. 50,000. It is proposed, however, to disband five regiments of "braves," maintained at a yearly cost of Tls. 80,000. The new arrangement, therefore, instead of entailing a fresh outlay, will in reality effect a saving of Tls. 30,000 a year. The force will come into existence from the day the "braves" are disbanded, and will be selected and drilled in the same way as was the organization it supersedes. It will occupy a single encampment, and the men will not be allowed to drift away into the towns and follow other occupations. Payments will be issued punctually every month under the superintendence of the Tsoai at Kiungchow. All the abuses prevalent in the regular army are to have no place in the contemplated arrangement, which has been modelled on the Cuban military system, the only difference being that if it is drawn up on a more economical scale.

Yia Soole. Witness saw U-tz-Wan write the paper which was handed to Mr. Garrels. Mr. Garrels asked questions of two of the men, U-tz-Wan and Yo-Aste. The next time witness saw Mr. Garrels was on the 2nd of April. Mr. Caldwell, interpreter went with him. On the second time they called, witness saw Mr. Garrels in his private office. The interpreter was told to inform Mr. Garrels that U-tz-Wan had brought in his bill. Mr. Garrels read it, and said he had better see Fustau's first. Mr. Garrels' comrade, on being asked, said that he had seen a few boxes of tea in the shop, after the fire. They then went over to Fustau's. Witness, U-tz-Wan, and the interpreter saw Mr. Reuter, who was very kind to them, asked them to take the seats and offered them cigars. On his seeing the bill of claim, he said it was for a very large amount, he was a business man, and did not intend to pay it; would U-tz-Wan be satisfied with \$11,000? U-tz-Wan would not accept that sum. Mr. Reuter said he would see Meyer's manager, and he then went out. After about ten minutes, Mr. Deacon came in accompanied by a police sergeant, who arrested U-tz-Wan. Witness did not know Wong-chuk-lan personally. Heard U-tz-Wan say that Wong-chuk-lan was once called at the shop. Knew Inspector Quincey remembered him calling at his shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd.—Witness was quite sure that U-tz-Wan wrote the paper (produced). Yu-wong was not present at the occasion. A man named Wo-ung-chow, who acted as interpreter, was present, but Mr. Garrels would not allow him to interpret. Could not remember whether Wo-ung-chow said Mr. Garrels told U-tz-Wan not to mention the name of Mr. Garrels.

Examination continued.—Witness told Long-Ngok that he had taken \$100 the previous night and that the money belonged to U-It-Wan, who was in possession. On being pressed he asked witnesses to step aside. Witness heard him say a few words to his master, and saw him hand the money to the Chinese man who master had the money, he said.—“Take it down below,” Witness went on and gave it to the accountant of the bank. The money was weighed and was found to be five candarins short. This was on the second day after the fire—the 26th of March.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Ackroyd, but nothing important was elicited. Two other Chinese were then examined; their evidence generally corroborating the previous witnesses.

The Attorney General said he was the representative of the plaintiffs, and demanded the return of the \$100, and the interest thereon, and the costs of the action. Mr. Ackroyd, for the defendants, contended there was no error of law, and that the case was closed. His learned colleague, Mr. Long-Ngok, said he was not a lawyer, and that he was not a witness.

By Mr. Wotton—I was in my shirt sleeves looking out of the window on the 30th of last

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1886

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$500 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 4 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

19th September, 1887.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—HON. JOHN BELL-IRVING,
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.,
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.,
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.,
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.,
H. HOPKINS, Esq.,
D. LAYTON, Esq.,
Hon. A. P. McEwen,
S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.,
J. S. MOSES, Esq.,
L. POENCKNER, Esq.,
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1888.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 17th day of March, 1888, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
BAGS OF CHINESE AND SAIGON RICE, more or less damaged by Water and Steam at the Fire of the 28th January, 1888, now stored in the Wing-yuen-yum Shop, No. 95, Bonham Strand.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the Hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [304]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND HONGKONG
MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO, ORGAN, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. SMITH, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 22nd March, 1888, at 2 P.M., at the Undersigned's Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,—
THE WHOLE OF HIS
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL
FURNITURE,
comprising—

GARNET REP. COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, English-made MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE, SIDE & CARD TABLES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c.
American-made BLACK and GOLD CHEFFONIER, PLATE GLASS BACK.
COTTAGE PIANO by ARLOLLO & Co., nearly new.
SPLENDID PALOUR ORGAN by HANLIN & MASON, with extra stops.
TEAK & EBONY SIDEBOARD, DINING-ROOM SUIT, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICE, CUTLERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE, FENDERS and IRONS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED WARDROBES, MARBLE TOP WASHING-STAND and LADY'S DOUBLE WINGED DRESSING-TABLE, BEDROOM SUITE, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, &c.
PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES, &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale and above will be on view on WEDNESDAY next.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [305]

Insurance.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; \$833,333.33.
EQUAL TO £240,000.
RESERVE FUND £240,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [300]

To be Let.

TWO BIG ROOMS with Several Small ones upon Ground Floor of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for OFFICES or GODOWNS.

TO BE LET.

Apply to LAI HING & Co.,
No. 153, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [284]

TO BE LET.

Unfurnished with Tennis Court.

NO. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED House, with Three Bath Rooms.
No. 6, Richmond Terrace, a SIX ROOMED House, with Three Bath Rooms.
A New Store has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses.

Apply to

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Hongkong Dispensary,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [131]

TO LET

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS"
GODOWN in Ice House LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1888. [12]

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.
Over Coatings Light & Heavy.
Ulster Tweeds.
Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits.
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings.
Fancy & Check Tweed-Suits.
Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.
Cricketing, Fannel Stripes, Checks and Plain.
White and Fancy Vestings.
French Printed Shirts.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Ready Made
Ulsters in Stock.
Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Traveling Cases, all sizes.
Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.
Silk half Hose Black, Navy and Colors.
Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread half Hose.
White Dress Shirts.
Lacing & Elastic side Walking-Boots and Shoes.
Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.
Patent Leather Boots & Shoes.
Dancing Pump all sizes.
Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [91]

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR:

EXPORT BIER BRAUEREI, DREWS & Co.,
Garten, near Kiel.
IMPERIAL BIER, Quarts and Pints.
KIELER EXPORT LAGER BEER.
FRIEDRICH KROTE & COLENTZ,
Celebrated Champagne, Rhine and Moselle Wines, Excelsior Champagne, Carte d'Or, Carte Blanche, Muselle, Mousseux, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Rautenthaler, Josephshofer, Bernreuther Doctor, &c.
Now on view, for the first time imported to this Colony:
SPLendid PIANOS
With Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments.

HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,
Queen's Road, 14.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [27]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. FOR SALE.

SWEET CORN

AND OTHER SEEDS

SUITABLE FOR LATE SOWING.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1888. [29]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

QUAIN'S Dictionary of Medicine.
Anatomy.
Grey's Anatomy.
Sterling's Practical Physiology.
The Handy Reference Atlas.
Pocket Atlas of the World.
Badminton Library: Athletics and Football.
Racing.
Seaton's Marine Engineering.
Main & Bourne's Questions on Steam Engine.
Bale's Handbook for Steam Users.
Photographic Handbooks.
Fresh Egyptian Cigarettes.
Good European Shoes, \$3 per pair.
New Stock of Ladies French Walking Lindow Shoes.

New Birthday Cards.
European Ledger's Journals and Cash-Books ruled ready-for-use.
New Exchange Books 2/8 to 3/2, \$1.
New Lamp Shades.
Cheap Stationery.
Boxes of Mathematical Instruments.
Myrtle Grove Tobacco.
Gold Leaf Honey Dew.
Old Rip Tobacco.
New Songs, New Dance Music.
Ladies Cash Bags.
Quill Tooth Picks.
Birthday Motto Books in great variety.
New Children's Picture Books.
Great quantity of Cheap Light Literature.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [100]

EX "GLENCOE" AND FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "YANGTSE."

ROSE & CO.

ARE now Showing a nice assortment of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING in JACKETS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, GAITERS, HOODS, and HATS in Wool.

GENTLEMEN'S CASHMERE, ANGORA, MERINO and SILK UNDERSHIRTS, MERINO and CASHMERE SOCKS, GENT'S WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES, EIDER DOWN QUILTS and CUSHIONS, ST. JAMES' RUGS and AUSTRIAN BLANKETS.

Also,
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, SILK and WOOL TAPESTRIES in New Designs, GLAUSTONE and BRIEF BAGS, &c., &c., &c.

ROSE & CO.

37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [40]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SPECIALITIES IN CHEAP STATIONERY.

A BOX containing 50 Correspondence Cards with turned-down corners, stamped in coloured relief from die—"Hongkong," and space for date 50 Cents.
A Box containing 50 Gilt-Edge Correspondence Cards in two sizes, with Envelopes to match 50 Cents.
The "Imperial" Stationery Box, containing 60 sheets Cream Laid Octavo Note Paper with 60 Octavo Court Envelopes to match 50 Cents.
A Box containing 50 Medieval Correspondence Cards with "ragged" edges, in Antique Style, with Envelopes to match 50 Cents.
A Box of Medieval Paper and Envelopes in the same style, stamped in Gold, with quaint devices 50 Cents.
The "Moonlight" Box of Correspondence Cards and Envelopes, stamped in Gold, with quaint devices 50 Cents.
The "Club Paperette" Box, containing 50 sheets Triple Thick Vellum Note Paper with Envelopes to match 50 Cents.
The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Cream Laid Note Paper 25 Cents.
The "One Pound" Packet of Superfine Antique Note Paper 25 Cents.
The "Moonlight" Packet, consisting of 21 Quires Ruled Foolscap 50 Cents.
A Five-Quire Packet of Ruled Foolscap Quarto Manuscript or Sermon Paper 50 Cents.
The "Sight Preserving" Box of Correspondence Cards, containing 25 Moulded Grey Gilt-Edge Cards and 25 Envelopes to match 25 Cents.
The "Primrose Stationery Cabinet" containing 50 sheets of Primrose Tinted Note Paper with Envelopes to match 50 Cents.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1888. [17]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)
"THIBET"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 17th March, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1888. [13]

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"
will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1888. [283]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN) and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"DISAGNO"
Captain Tognasso, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Prince's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [299]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAISANG"
will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

The Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [297]

FOR SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"UPPINGHAM,"
will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1888. [298]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at QUEENSLAND PORT, and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"
Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1888. [291]

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo for QUEENSLAND PORTS, ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN,"
Captain Roy, due about 15th instant, with part cargo from Japan, will be despatched as above, at 4 P.M., on the 21st inst.

For Freight or Passage (\$150), apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1888. [262]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 A. I. L. American Ship

"PACTOLUS,"
Th. Burnham, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1888. [227]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship

"TITAN,"
C. H. Ahyn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1888. [278]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL,"
J. F. Kowal, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 21st February, 1888. [220]

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain A. Taeger, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 18th March, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the AGENT'S Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1888. [14]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [1]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at THREE P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, } 350.00
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1888. [1]